Continued from First Page.

Loper, the treasurer, lives at the Plaza Hotel, and is a member of the Union League, New York, Calumet and New-York Yacht clubs. John C. Furman, one of the directors, is a brother-in-law of James M. Waterbury. Charles L. Atterbury, of James M. Waterbay, is a member of one of the best-known law firms in the city. It will be seen that the "Cordage people," as they were called collectively in the Street, enjoyed wealth and social standing, besides the prestige of busi-

and social statements, mess success.

It was impossible to ascertain any facts as to the actual linancial condition of the National Cordage Company. It is said by well-informed persons that the officers and directors themselves. cordage Company. It is said by well-informed persons that the officers and directors themselves are in the dark. The operations of the company have been conducted on a large scale, and its plants are widely distributed through the country. Necessarily it has been forced at times to be a heavy borrower of money, and the accounts are reputed to have fallen into such a condition of confusion, especially since the development of monetary stringency this spring, that a receivership was considered to be the most equitable form in which to place the property for the protection of stockholders and all interests concerned in a not known when the directors flist discovered the tangled condition of the company's accounts, no does any suspicion of irregularity attach to the situation. Whether the managers have followed any policy of endeavoring to protect the credit of the company through the medium of Stock Exchange operations it is impossible to say. It is known, however, that the principal directors have had large private accounts on the bull side in the market, and the strinkage of values that the shear in progress since Markin is believed to have had large private accounts on the bull side in the market, and the shrinkage of values that has been in progress since March is believed to have inflicted important losses upon individual members of the board. Unquestionably a considerable part of the losses have represented merely the wiping out of paper profits, but Wall Street believes that it is incredible that the failure of the brokers acting in the Cordage interests would have been permitted if some of the losses had not been actual and heavy. PAPER IN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND BANKS

The Cordage Company recently has placed a great deal of its paper among the banks of New-York City and of New-England. This paper was called "bills receivable," but it consisted of obcalled "bills receivable," but it consisted on obligations of the different corporations united under
the control of the National Cordage Company and
indersed by the latter. Some conservative bankers said vesterday that these "bills receivable"
were practically single-name paper. Note-brokers
and money-brokers who have been doing much of
the business of the Cordage Company said that up
to within the last few weeks the company had been more of a lender than a borrower of money. Recently, however, the company had been a free borrower of funds, although it had always met its obligations as they came due. One well-known money-broker said that only yesterday morning he had received a check for a large amount to meet a

had received a check for a large amount to meet a metering loan.

The announcement made last Saturday that the directors had decided to increase the amount of preferred stock by \$2,500,000 for the purpose of providing working capital took Wall Street by surprise. The doubling of the capital stock early in the year had been excused on the ground of necessity to conceal the immense profits of the combination. Statements were made that the company had enough money in the treasury to meet its dividends for a year to come. The resort to a proposed sale of new preferred stock, which was to be offered to stockholders for subscription at par was the first intimation which the Street had that the company was embarrassed for lack of money. The news caused a break of 7 points in the price of the common stock on Monday and the increasing demoralization in the condition of speculation doubtless increased the difficulties of the company in its financial arrangements.

THE BEGINNING OF THE COMPANY.

The National Cordage Company was organized on July 20, 1887. It was incorporated under the laws of New-Jersey for fifty years, a charter in that State being secured because of the liberal treatment accorded there to private corporations. The authorized capital was \$25,000,000, of which

which did not cease until the price had touched 150. Dividends were gradually increased until the common stock was paying at the rate of 12 per cent a year. The advance in price was occumplished by the work of a bull pool, for which James R. Keene and S. V. White were the princi-James R. Keene and S. V. White were the principal operators at the Stock Exchange. The officers and directors of the Cordage Company were understood to be heavily interested in the pool, and their numerous friends in club and social circles were advised to buy with confidence. The stock was originally introduced to public at tention in the forties and the extreme advance represented paper profits of about 100 points. The pool was finally dissolved last January and the was officially given out by Mr. White that an enormous profit had been distributed among the members. Mr. White was in high glee, and the members are the news agencies a second of the news agencies. the members. Mr. White was in high glee, and issued through one of the news agencies a prenuncianento" to the bears in Cordage, inviting them to the "carnival," but predicting that the stock would sell higher after the dissolution of the pool than before. Then came the doubling of the common stock, decided upon by the directors of the Cordage Company, raising the amount outstanding to \$20,000,000. Every holder of 100 shares of old common stock received 100 shares of the new stock as a distalcate.

NEW POOL ORGANIZED. new bull pool was organized to carry on further triumphs, and the doubled stock was placed on the market at about 73, quickly selling to 75, or the equivalent of 150 for the old issue. That marked the apex of the Cordage The price has been steadily shrinking, with intermediate violent fluctuations since last February. It is said that the bull pool accumu-February. It is said that the bull pool accumulated about 60,000 shares of stock between 60 and 70 in the course of its operations at one time. But the stock was obtained too casily to suit some of the shrewd managers of its operations, and suspicion was excited that James M. Waterbury, who had not personally entered the pool, had been supplying it with some of his holdings. Mr. Waterbury was approached by the pool manager, and charged with selling stock in violation of the understanding made when the syndicate was formed. Mr. Waterbury denied that he was a party to any such agreement, but after further negotiations he is reported to have given his check to The pool and relieved it of the 60,000 shares. Whether that block of it of the 60,000 shares. Whether that block of stock has been carried since by Mr. Waterbury stock has been carried since by Mr. Waterbury to have given his check to the pool and relieved it of the 60,000 shares. Whether that block of stock has been carried since by Mr. Waterbury is not known, but if he has held it there is light thrown, in view of the shrinkage that has taken place in the price, upon the rumors that he is personally embarrassed.

B. L. SMYTH & CO. ALSO GO. WITH THEM IN MISFORTUNE WERE SCHUYLER WALDEN, T. D. BRADFORD AND GEORGE

R. WILSON. The second suspension to be announced on the Tribune reporter: "Assistance was promised to us and we expected to pull through, but help failed us at the last moment. It has struck us like a whirl wind, and at present we don't know where we stand. our suspension will only be tem-The banks and trust companies with whom have had dealings have treated us kindly. They are delivering our stocks, and our failure is open to strictest scrutiny."

The failure of B. L. smyth & Co. was a surpris o Wall Street, as the house was an old one, and had dways been conservative. It had recently become with the Cordage Company by buying out bonds of the security corporation which was or-ganized for the purpose of buying and holding the properties operated by the Cordage Company. The ral opinion among brokers is that the failure of Smyth & Co. will not be an extensive one, and that this firm account 600 shares of Louisville and Nash-ville, 400 of Northern Pacific preferred, 200 of Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland and St. Louis and 100 National Cerdage. There were bought on their ac-count 100 shares of Delaware and Hudson. The firm was unable to make a statement last night assets and liabilities, and the senior member old affairs were tangled and it was hard to tell anything about them. Mr. Smyth denied that the

CORDAGE PEOPLE'S PLIGHT, firm had given credit on its books to the Cordage officers and directors, and had the promise of the latter to make good their accounts yesterday morn-

> The firm of B. L. Smyth & Co. was formed May 2, 1883. B. L. Smyth was the Board member and

> sidney L. Smyth the other member of the firm. Shortly after the announcement of the Smyth failure Schuyler Walden, of No. 30 Broad-st., suspended. Mr. Walden said his failure was due to the drep in Cordage and the failure of customers to respond to calls for margins. Mr. Walden's cus-Cordage Trust. Mr. Walden told a Tribune reporter that there were three customers who had promised to make their accounts good at noon yesterday, and their failure to do so forced him to suspend. He

## HENRY ALLEN & CO. SUSPEND.

CORDAGE PEOPLE DRAGGED THEM DOWN.

THEY FAILED TO COVER MARGINS WHICH THE FIRM CARRIED.

The excitement of the day began with the nouncement that Henry Allen & Co., the well-known stock brokerage firm, had suspended owing to the fathere of certain of the men who had been carrying the Cordage stock on margins to keep their agreement to cover margins. There was the greatest excitement on the Stock Exchange when the announcement was made. The floor of the exchange was crowded with brokers, and the galleries were filled with spectators who were watching engerly the excited actions of the brokers. The failure was not aunounced until twenty minutes after the exchange opened, but every one on the floor seemed to be expecting that some thing of the kind would happen, though having no idea that it would come from this direction. The atmost sympathy was expressed for the firm of brokers, as it is one of the most popular in the street. As soon as the first excitement at the aunonncement of the fallure was over, inquiries were made as to the causes of the firm's trouble. It generally was supposed that the firm did strictly a commission business, and that it would not therefore be involved on account of the falling off in the price of stocks. The failure made Mr. Allen III, and he wa compelled to go to his home, but his partner, E. L. Norton, prepared and gave out the following statement a few minutes after the doors were closed:
All the transactions of the house have been for the

account of customers. The firm has been strictly doing a mmission business. Every account had a trusted one mer back of it. In the bad breaks in market values yesterday the margins of some important customers were exhausted, but as these customers were not only reputed be solvent, but very rich men, the firm took care e their accounts out of its own resources on pledges from these customers that about \$300,000 in cash would be paid back before 10:15 o'clock this morning. These stomises were not kept, and the firm had no other tecourse but to announce suspension and to make an assignment, the assignee being W. O. Hamlin.

"important customers" who had falled to keep their pledges and pay back to Allen & Co. the marginchich had been advanced by the brokers to carry The authorized capital was \$25,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 was issued in shares of common stock and \$5,000,000 in shares of 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock. The Security Corporation Company yas incorporated under New-Jersey laws in 1801, for fifty years, with a capital of \$350,000, On November 2, 1801, it purchased from L. Waterbury & Co. the following concerns: Boston Cordage Company and Standard Cordage Company, of New-Bedford, Mass.: Lawrence Rope Works, of Brooklyn, N. Y.: Field Cordage Company and Ohio Cordage Company, of New-Bedford, Mass.: Lawrence Rope Works, of Brooklyn, N. Y.: Field Cordage Company and Ohio Cordage Company, of New-Bedford Cordage Company and Ohio Cordage Company, of New-Bedford Cordage Company and the capitalist who was mainly responsible for the organization of the trust. At first Mr. Norton would not indicate who the customers were who had failed to come up to the agreement to carry the margins over Wednesday night, but later in the day he told a reporter that they were the National Cordage of panes leased to the National Cordage (upon all the plant and property of the individual companies leased to the National Cordage.

The National Cordage stocks did not become prominent in Wall Street speculation until last year. The summer of 1892 witnessed the beginning of a big bull movement in the common stock, which did not cease until the price had touched when the time came around for the Cordage people owe us."

When the time came around for the Cordage with the time came around for the Cordage people owe us." their eastomers along until yesterday morning. Rumore

element to send in a check to cover the amount of the margins which the brokers carried for them over night and the check did not come, Mr. Allen and Mr. Norton took legal advice and made the assign ment to Mr. Hamlin, who is the manager of the firm. Mr. Allen and his associates suspected on Vednesday that everything was not right with the National Cordage combination, for they kept clerks at work in the office until 4 o'clock yesterday morning on their books and accounts. In spite of all this preliminary work, no statement of the firm's inancial condition could be obtained yesterday.

Late yesterday afternoon Mr. Norton said that they hoped to be able to resume husiness in a day or two. He thought that the firm had resources that would put it upon its feet soon. He then re-peated the statement that he made earlier in the day that every account on the books had a trust worthy customer behind it. The extent of the fall The extent of the fallure was variously estimated vesterday at from \$800, 000 to \$1,500,000, but as the statement of full accounts was not completed, these estimates are not altegether trustworthy.

The stocks sold on the Stock Exchange under

the rule on account of the firm's contracts amounted to 8,700 slares, distributed as follows:

Rock Island, 400 shures; Western Union Telegraph Company, 100; Lead Trust (common), 200; Chicago Gas, 700; Reading Rallroad, 2,400; Whiskey Trust, 160; National Cordage, 2,200; Chicago, Burlington and Quiney, 200; New York and New England, 300; Pacific Mall, 100; Northern Pacific (preferred), 100; Missouri Pacific, 300; Hocking Valley, 200; Union Pacific, 400; Illinois Central, 100, and Union Stock Yard (Chleage), 100, The stocks bought in for the firm to fill contracts

mounted to 4,600 shares, divided as follows: General Electric Company, 100; Lead Trust (com non), 3,400; Lead Trust (preferred), 200; St. Paul, 100; Cotton Oll (common), 500; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 100, and Louisville and Nashville, 200.

Allen & Co. were also members of the Pr After & Co. Were also tuembers of the Produce accounts on the Cotton Exchange, but were long on wheat and corn, both on the Produce Exchange here and in Chicago. The notice of the inability of the firm to meet its contracts was posted on the Product Exchange a few minutes after the announcement had been made in the stock Exchange. Under the rules of the Produce Exchange three days' time are allowed in which to settle up accounts. After the first call esterday 840,000 bushels of wheat were sold under the rule. Of this 805,000 bushels were July wheat There were also 40,000 bushels of corn sold for the arm account. In Chicago on the Board of Trade 1,000,000 bushels were sold. One of the peculiar tentures of the closing out was the manner in which Stock Exchange was that of B. L. Smyth & Co., of the trade went to the assistance of Allen & Co., and, instead of their selling out at a loss, the manner in which the trade went to the assistance of Allen & Co., and, instead of their selling out at a loss, the market improved slightly. A score or more of the members of the Produce Exchange jumped in and took the wheat as fast as it was offered. Most of the wheat sold brought from 78 1-2\(\bar{a}\)78 3-4 cents. There has not been so large a failure on the Produce Exchange in over a year. Field, Lindley & Co., who went under last spring, only had 427,000 bushels of wheat and 76,900 bushels of corn sold under the rule for

them. firm of Henry Allen & Co., whose offices are The at No. 31 Newst., was organized in 1884 as a grain brokerage house. It consists of Mr. Allen and his brokerage house. It consists of Mr. Allen and his stepson, Edward L. Norton. Both of the members of the firm are extremely popular, and they soon ob stepson. Edward L. Norton. Both of the firm are extremely popular, and they soon obtained a well-paying business on the Produce Exchange. It 1886 it was determined to go into the stock brokerage business, and the firm moved from its offices near the Produce Exchange to the neighborhood of the Stock Exchange. Mr. Norton became the board member of the lest named Exchange. The popularity and prosperity of the firm went with it to Wall street. Franch houses were established in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and various other cities. The num niways has been an energetic one, and some of the largest operators have carried through their schemes with its aid. Among the concerns that this sign carried through was the Cordage Trust, which was the final cause of its failure.

The firm always had command of a large amount of capital, and through it some of the most important deals in the industrial stocks have been consummated. It generally was beartsh on the market, and it has handled a number of successful bear raids on the in-

JOHN GOOD THINKS HE CAN HELP THEM.

John Good, the head of the largest rope manufactory outside of the Trust, has an office in the Morris Building, at Broad and Beaver sts. He refused to go into the trust when it was organized, and he has been fighting it vigorously all the time. A close up his factory. Mr. Good said yesterday that he owned a large number of valuable patents, and \$750,000. "They would not pay it." he continued, of money to buy everything we wanted. But we came prophecies and assurances of "and I went on manufacturing. I estimate that the trust has lost not less than \$7,000,000 through the conflict with me. It lost 2 cents on every plight. When some of the Americans learned that pound of manila rope that it sold. It also lost we could not buy even a drink they very kindly noney on binding twine. Matters will be righted, however, and the loss that has been sustained will he fully made up later if the members of the trust nd their creditors will meet with me, and let me shown them how to do it. If there is an understanding between the National Cordage Trust, their creditors and John Good this thing can be straightened out."

Mr. Good would give no intimation of what his ideas or plans were beyond this statement. It was however, that he has improved methods of manufacturing that have permitted him to make money. It is understood that he has a plan on foot looking toward a consolidation of his concern with the trust. He said yesterday that he was sorry to learn that the trust was in trouble and he would do all he could to help the Cordsge men out of

CONDITION OF GENERAL ELECTRIC.

John S. Wise, counsel of the General Electric Company, referring to the reports alleging a weak finan cial condition of the corporation, says that the published annual report of the company, dated January 31, 1895, shows, in quick assets, as follows: Cash. \$1,871,033-58; notes and accounts receivable, \$12. 230,829 79. making \$16,101,863 37; against which there is a total indebtedness of notes and accounts payable, including dividends and accound interest on debenture bonds, amounting to \$5.246,219, showing a difference in these items of quick assets of \$10.

In addition to this, Mr. Wise says the company bonds, at a valuation said to be conservative, in excess of \$34,000,000, as shown in detail in the numual
report. It is announced by Mr. Where that the volume of the company's business is greater and its cash
sales much larger than ever before. has inventories, work in progress and stocks and

SELLING WHEAT FOR ALLEN'S ACCOUNT.

Chicago, May 4 (special).- The wheat market had no more than opened to-day when there began the liquidation of a long line belonging to Henry Allen a co., the Wall Street concern whose failure had so much to do with disturbing the stock market. It

OTHER BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Frederick K. Day has been appointed receiver of the property in this state of the United Paper Company, the Tissue Paper Trust, whose office is in "The Times" Building, in the suit of La Montagne, Clark & Co., creditors for \$7,400 for money loaned. Mr.

Peter B. oliney has been appointed receiver of the property in this State of the Sargent Granite Comof Belfast, Me., whose office was in East sixty-third st., near First ave., in the soit of Matthew Baird. The latter, it is said, ased the output of

the quarry in his paving work in this city. against the Harlen Lighting Company, in favor of the Manhattan Electric Lighting Company, for materials and money advanced between August 27, 1880.

Deputy Sheriff Fox has received an attach he \$35,000 against Frank Porterfield in favor of J. W. Blackmore as receiver of the Commercial Na-tional Eank of Nashville, Fenn., of which Porter field was cashler. The sheriff served the attachment on two brokers in this city who are supposed to have funds belonging to Porterfield.

Judgment for \$24,463 was vesterday entered against

Frank A. Miller in favor of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, on a promissory note made in Denver, Col., on June 5, 1889, for 825,000, payable on April 6, 1892, on which he paid \$3,000 on October 28, 1892.

A RECEIVER FOR A RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY. Sionx City, Iowa, May 4,-Judge Gaynor, of the Sloax City, Iowa, May 4, Indige Gavnor, of the District Court, yesterday appointed A. M. Jackson, of this city, receiver for the property of the sloax City Rapid Transit Company. The application was made by E. W. Skerry, a local banker, who is trustee for the stockholders, the action being taken to protect stockholders and all creditors from threatened attach ments by creditors on the ground. The company has bonded indebtedness of \$256,000, of which the majority is held by the King Bridge Company, of Colum bus, Ohio, which built the road under contract. The receivership was precipitated by the recent failures The road's stock was targely in the hands of those who failed. The receiver has not yet been able get an accurate estimate of the company's float indebtedness, but it is known that it is consideral

DR OHNEFALSCH RICHTER TO SPEAK ON ART

Dr. Max Ohnefalsch-Richter will deliver a lecture at Chickering Hall on Monday evening on Art and Archaeology." The Doctor has received the following letter, signed by ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt. W. M. Chase, Russell Sturgis, Adolph L. Sanger and others:

"It gives us great pleasure to pearn that you propose to lecture before our community on a subject so in-teresting as 'Cypriote Art and Archiveology.' We know well your reputation as an archaeologist, gained in this very field of exploration, and we are aware of the large and important book which you have just published on the subject. We believe that there is no one from whom a discussion of the subject could come with more weight and force than yourself, and we are glad to know that the people of the city in which is housed the largest existing collection of Typriote art will have this opportunity of gaining full and adequate information concerning the art of

The Doctor has also received a letter from the Grand Duke Hereditary of Meiningen, brother in-law of the Emperor of Germany, saving that His Majesty has granted 25,000 marks to the Doctor to aid in paying the expenses of the publication of his book on "Tamossos and Edulon." The Prince congratu-lates the Doctor on his good fortune.

A BIG STRIKE THREATENED IN CINCINNATI Cincinnati, May 4.-Cincinnati is threatened with the most extensive strike ever known among the furniture manufacturers. Forty-two of the biggest factories are involved, and these employ about 10,000 men. The trouble grows out of the strike of the cabinet-workers at the Buss Brothers' factory. The Huss Brothers' men made a demand for nine hours' work with ten hours' pay, which was granted. Then ten of the union men demanded the discharge seven non-union men. This was refused, and the twenty men went out. Forty-two of the leading firms had agreed that whenever a man left a shop he should receive a card stating that he had worked for the firm and giving the cause of leaving. The forty-two firms agreed to hire only men with carls. The men who left Huss Brothers had no cards. The men who left Huss Brothers had no cards. They failed to obtain employment. The forty-two firms joined in an attempt to start the Huss factory, but yesterday it failed. The cabinet-workers number only 2,500 men, but their stopping will throw 7,500 others out of employment in the ripping and carpentering departments. Beth the manufacturers and employes are well organized and determined to win. A long lockout is expected.

DEATH OF A MISSOURI CENTENARIAN. Bentonville, Mo., May 4.—Richard Bennett died last evening. He was born near Richmond, Va., June

dustrial list. Through this firm was handled the deat by which Whiskey Trust stock was pounded down from 72 to 21 1.2. It also attacked the sugar Trust at it was preity responsible, it is said, for the bear at tack on the National Cordinge that pulled that stock down to 19.3-4 yesterday afternoom. Only recently two of the principal officers in the Cordinge Trust divided \$250,000 that Allen & Co. made for them through the attack on the Whiskey Trust. Large proffits, does were made for these two men out of the slump in Surgar, but all of this money was used to sustain the National Cordinge Stock, which was taken up by the men who were trying to carry it as asst as it was offered to them, and at pretty nearly any price asked by the seller.

Allen & Co., it was said yesterday, put on the market the new cordinge stock, and it was on account of the high standing of this firm that the new stock started out at a higher price than the virginal started out at a higher price than the virginal started out at a higher price than the virginal started out at a higher price than the virginal stock brought when it was first put lato the Street, Mr. Allen came from Kenucky about twenty years ago. His first intention was to take up literature as a profession. His brother, James Lane Allen, has made considerable of a remutation as a poet and novellst, By accident Mr. Allen secured a position with Bradstreet's Agency, where he developed executed an order in cotton for several months.

JOHN GOOD THINKS HE CAN HELP THEM. never strolled along the boulevards of Paris and paused occasionally to wender at the numerous copies increase in the number of Democratic Senators, Con-

take its place-another Jean Bart. they read in certain accounts of the recent celebration that they had "sponged" on the Americans for drinks ashore. Since that statement was made some of them ashore. Since that statement was made some of them for the first of June, and the rest are equally certain that year ago the trust offered to pay him \$300,000 to have even refused to drink with Americans, that is, the common sailors. One of them said of the story: "We had our pay in our pockets. We had been out offered to sell his patents outright to the trust for of port a good while, and when paid off had plenty was not good in New-York, and found ourselves in a we could not have even a drink they very kindly treated us. That is how the story got out that we were sponging on them for definis. We were very sargery. We are now afraid to be seen drinking with an American, lest it be said that we are sponging armin."

> It would never do for the French and Germans in Stripes, but, oh, how they do hate each other! The attacks on the French by the German American news papers in this city have aroused the Franco-American lony to a high frenzy, and some of the more excitable

Two jolly tars from the Blake were found downtown on Monday enjoying a drink. An acquaintance hap on Mannay spaces them. "Come," he sald, "and take a walk with me up Broadway." They followed as far as the Welles Emilding, when they stopped, "Look 'ere, my friend," one of them said; "we like your company, but I ii be blarsted if we want to walk up that bloody tinued." The narrow street and its tall buildings were too much for them.

VALES NEW DORMITORY

DR. A. J. WHITE.

New Haven, Conn., May 1 (Special) - The plans for the new dormitory which has been presented to Yal-University by Dr. Andrew J. White, '46, have just the architects of Osborn Hall and the Chittenden Library. The plans provide for a building of brief with stone basement and trimmings, 190 feet long and four stories high, with an additional story forming : pavilion over the centre of the building. The new dormitory will be situated in High-st., at the corner architecture will be that of the Renaissance. The building will be firepress throughout, the floors being constructed on iron beams and brick arches, and will be heated by indirect radiation. Great care will be taken to make the ventilation as nearly perfect as possible. There are to be three main entrances the building, leading into spacious halls. These wi on each landing.

Each entry is to have a small elevator for carrying trunks and coal to the upper floors. A short alcove will lead from the main half to the sitting rooms. The study rooms will be larger than any of those now on the campus, the majority of them being 19 feet 3 inches long by 13 feet 3 inches wide. The bedrooms he on each side of the sliting rooms, and are 14 feet 3 inches long by 7 feet 2 inches wide. Large closets are provided in each bedroom, and there will also

be a closet for storing wood and coal. The study-rooms will have a walneeding of hard wood, probably of oak, and will contain a large open ireplace with a tited floor and back. Each room wil also have a handsome wooden mantelplece. Window seats will be provided in each room, and small closet built beneath them for storage of books. The sitting rooms will be well lighted, having two large windowrooms will be well lighted, having two large windows. The bedrooms will each have one wholow. The toilet and bath rooms, on every landing, are constructed with a special view of being sanatory. Great care will be taken to make the drawing perfect, by having each set of plumbling entirely separate from the rest, and connected only with the main places on side the building. The walls of the buildings will be of white enamelied brick, while the floors will consist of slabs of late resting on from gliders.

In the central pavillon, which comprises the fifth story of the building, there will be four single rooms. The first floor will be ligher from the ground than those of the other dormitories, thus rendering the basement rooms particularly desirable. Four of these rooms are to be fitted up for the college periodicals.

A UNIQUE DOWNTOWN CHURCH.

EIGHT THOUSAND ITALIANS GATHER EACH SUN DAY OVER A RAG WAREHOUSE.

It is a striking illustration of the cosm haracter of the population of the metropolis that me may find within a stone's throw of the City Hal a perfect reproduction of a neighborhood among the Pyrenees, in sunny Italy. How large the Italian con tingent in New-York City really is may be judged from the fact that the Rev. Father Morelli has gathered in the two Roman Catholic churches founded by him since 1888-8t, Joachim's Church, in Roosevelt and the Church of the Most Precions Blood, in Baxter st, near Canal st, two lannense congregations, I being estimated that between 15,000 and 16,000 be long to St. Joachim's parish, and at least 25,000 r the parish of the Church of the Most Precious Blood. Father Morelli founded St. Joachim's Church at No 26 Roosevelt st. in 1848. As the parish grew in num bers it became necessary to increase the church ac commodations, and he organized the Church of the Most Precious Blood. He has as his assistants the Rev. Fathers Martinelli and Paudolfi.

The parent church-St. Joachim's-is certainly unique among church structures. The ground floor is entirely distinct from the rest of the building. It is occupied as a rag warehouse, and the rag pickers and rag packers may be seen bushy at work below on week days, while the masses are being said on th floor above to large gatherings of worshippers. The entrance is at the side of the main building, up broad flight of stairs to a ball upon which open

entrance is at the said of the property of the broad flight of stairs to a ball upon which opens the two large doors of the auditorium, which is sufficiently roomy to seat 1,300 people at each mass. There are six masses each sunday, and each is fully attended, so that 7,800 Italians attend St. Joachim's each sunday.

Father Morelli is a giant in form, being over six feet tall, with frame and limbs in proportion. He speaks Italian, with little English, being obliged to employ an interpreter for ordinary conversation. He is evidently of a most genial disposition, showing great cordulity to such of his members as came into the church while he was giving the particulars of his charge. He said the society was presperous in a high degree in both its Roosevelt and the lianter street churches. It owns five and a half lots in Roosevelt st. and has a school ball in which 200 boys are instructed by the Sisters. The first floor is leased for a rag warehouse at a comfortable figure, which contributes to easing the burdens of the parishboners.

What the Stage is Coming to.—"Your company is pretty good," said the theatrical manager, "but you're too celdly classical in the plays you select. What I want is something that will fit a poster of this sort?" And he read, "Grand Shakespearlan revival, Hamles, Prince of Denmark, in four acts and fifteen tableaus, introducing Mile, Steppsoni in a grand ballet of 500 coryphese. Grims and Grimsby, the celebrated contortionists, and the Johns Brothers, the long time clog artists and champions of the world. Grand transformation scene fellowing Hamlet's death,"—(Chicago Newa Hecord.

BR'ER RABBIT GOT AWAY.

A HOT CHASE BY OFFICE SEEKERS.

Since the time of the "Great King" France has not THEY COULDN'T GET HIS LEFT HIND FOOT AND CONSEQUENTLY HAD LITTLE LUCK-J. W. COVENEY MADE POSTMASTER OF BOSTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] of an old painting in the shop windows, representing gressmen and office-reckers in Washington, as coma satior standing near a powder magazine with a pared with any other day within the last week. lighted pipe in his hand, while a band of men in the Squads of "hot and hungry" patriots arrive on every background look panie-stricken. It is the famous train, and many bring their backers with them; the old corsair, Jean Bart, threatening to blow up his hotel lobbles are again lively, and everything indiship unless the enemy, the English, departed immedicates that the new campaign is to be a stirring as ately. His little bessel had been engaged with six of well as an earnest one. Office-seekers have tenacious theirs, and was finally overmastered. But he would memories, and they have not forgotten one of the not yield his deck. When the boarders swarmed nods, winks or smiles of encouragement which the around him he took his pipe out of his mouth and received, or thought they received, before the Presiheld it over the powder. Jean Bart lived in the time of Louis XIV, and though an outlaw and a pirate-took up arms with his people and rendered his country great service, for which he is well remembered in song and story. When the present vessel of his name goes out of commission there will be another to upon by the recipients until they have assumed an importance and definiteness which their authors never intended to give to them.

Some of the Democratic Senators and Representa-

the first of June, and the rest are equally certein that no office holder who is a Kepublican will be found in place at the beginning of the fiscal year. Of course, the office-seeker; themselves greedly swallow the their backers. I estimate that the ashore with English money, never thinking that it promptly redouble their own efforts. Among them are many who believe in the virtue and efficacy of "charms" and omens, as was shown to-day when a number of them on their way to the White House broke into a wild chase after an innocent rabbit that had been disturbed by a lawn-reower to the grounds which surround the White House. It was a lively chase-almost as lively as and even more diverting to the spectators than the scramble for the offices, Every one of the eager pursuers felt that if he could this port to get to fighting right under the Stars and capture the rabbit and sectre its left hind foot his fortune was made. Surely the left hind foot of a White House rabbit, caught on a bright May ing, would bring as much "luck" as the "left hind toot of a graveyard rabbit killed in the dark of the men are willing to wipe out the insults in blood. The moon,— But this rabbit was both game and speedy, and he set a hot pace—so hot that one of the purmarched nearer the American flag than they did in the naval parade. foot, soon fell behind. He shouled, as he saw that he was distanced, that he would pay \$10 for the rab-

siderable of an undertaking to sift them down, unless (a) President does as has been intimated he would do-select a man of his own choosing regardless of political indorsements. Charges of offensive partisanship against Federal

officeholders are coming in from every quarter. The Congressmen say that this seems to be the only way to get some of the Republicans ont, and vacancles not only abstained from undue participation in poliies, but they are all good men, and made efficient

officials. Mr. Hensel, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, alled on the President to-day. Mr. Hensel is Mr. is a contest over the United States Attorneyship for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in which Mr. Harrity is much interested. A factional fight among the Democrats is said to be brewing over the appointment, as Mr. Guffey, of Western Pennsylvania, a party leader in that section, has a candidate for the place also. Mr. Harrity is indorsing State Senator the place also. Mr. Harrity is indorsing State Senator agreement is by no means certain. A comparison of the official schedule of articles covered by the

ie tive civilized tribes in the Indian Territory. Mr. ogether down in Tennessee, "Wisdom in oblinary poetry," said Mr. Enloe. "Wisdom was great

Thurber's horses during the summer, and he wrote to irriction and complaints, but no evidence of bat faith Mr. Thurber a glowing account of the present conition of the hav mare, the sorrel filly and the colt with a white star in his forehead, closing with a nodest application for an appointment.

At the White House to-day all knowledge of any

ammons to Alexander Meakim, of New-York City, come here to meet the President was denied. Acording to a New-York disputch Mr. Meakim, one of be Excise Commissioners of that city, was called iere to comer with the President relative to the ostofice appointment, with the intimation that the dace was to be offered to him. Mr. Meakim does not appear to be in the city,
- Have you seen Meakin " asked a Tribune correspondent of Congressman Fellows this afternoon.

appear to be in the city.

Have you seem Meakim: "asked a Tribune correspondent of Congressman Fellows this afternoon.

"Meakim, Meakim; who is he?"

Why, I hear that he is said to have been summoned to Washington to confer with the President about the New-York Postman-stership.

"Well, I do not know him, and never heard of him so far as I can recollect," replied the Congressman. He added, "I do not know much about what is going on here, as I arrived only this morning, and shall return to New-York to night. I think I will go up and call on President Cleveland and Secretary Lamont and pay my respects before I leave."

If Colonel Fellows was on an office-hunting mission he would not disclose the fact. Among the callers at the White House was State Senator Brown, of New-York, who it is understood made an appointment through Private Secretary Thurber to see the President at a later hour. The quidannes quickly spread a report to the effect that Mr. Brown was the coming Postmaster, and that he had brought along Colonel Robert Grier Monroe and several other prominent Anti-Snappers to see that there should be no slip twist cup and lip. A Tribane correspondent who sought Senator Brown after he left the White House failed to find him.

THE MAY HYDROGRAPHIC CHART.

WEATHER FORECASTS FOR THE MONTH-OB-STRUCTIONS TO NAVIGATION.

Washington, May 4 (Special).-The Navy Depart nent has issued the Hydrographic chart for May. It contains an interesting review of the weather on the Atlantic during April. The immediate practical value of the chart lies in its forecasts for the ionth and a statement showing the location of dangerons obstructions to navigation along the eastern oast. Special attention is called to a small chart of sobars and isotherms, which now appears for the most time, explaining the usual movement of the at-mosphere across the Atlantic above thirty degrees north from the United States coast toward Europe and the Arctic Ocean.

The forecasts for May are that fair weather will revail generally over the North Atlantic with occadonal northerly gales along the transatlantic steamhip routes north of the 40th parallel. Northers the Gulf of Mexico will occur less frequently and will not last as long, but are Hable to be of great folence. There will be a notable increase of fog off the Great Banks and to the westward of the 60th eridian. The northeast trades will extend further to the northward. Observers along the east coast Newfoundland and even further north report an of Aewfoundland and even further north report an absence of ice along the const. Vessels arriving by high northern routes from Scotland did not sight any ice to speak of during April. No reports have been received from Davis Strait, and it may be that some horgs will be sighted off Belle Isle and to the east-ward along the 50th parallel as far as the 42d meridian during the latter part of May and in the

early part of June.

A list compiled from all available data and corcarly part of June.

A list compiled from all available data and corrected up to the end of April shows, that there are at least five dangerous obstructions along the coast. Two and a half miles east of Sandy Hook Lightship is a broken spar four feet out of water which may be attached to a sunken vessel. About eight miles east-half-north of Fenvick Island Shoal Lightship is a sunken schooner with topmasts showing. About eight miles south by east of the same lightship is another sunken schooner with topmast. showing. In

On second floor may be found an exhibition of SOLID SILVER-WARE which, in the attention given to beauty of form and appropriateness of ornamentation, is distinctively different from any other stock to be seen in New York. All who are interested in artistic table furnishing-VISITORS OR BUYERS-are invited to inspect

THEODORE B. STARR. 206 Fifth Ave.-Madison Square

seventeen fathoms of water thirteen miles west-south-west from Winterquarter Shoal Lightship is the sunken schooner Robert Morgan, with her masts ap-pearing. Another obstruction which has been re-ported fourteen times is a broken mast projecting out of the water fifteen feet and probably attached to a wreck about thirty-seven miles southwest by south from Cape Hatteras Light.

RECIPROCITY AND SUGAR.

MISSTATEMENTS OF FREE-TRADE NEWS PAPERS.

UNFOUNDED PREDICTIONS THAT AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY THE HARRISON ADMIN-ISTRATION ARE TO BE ANNULLED.

IN TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, May 4.- Some of the Free-Trade news papers which have been exceedingly busy for nearly two years trying to convince their readers that the United States has derived no benefit from the reci-procity agreements negotiated by President Harrison's Administration under the authority granted by the third section of the Tariff Act of 1890, are now engaged in the congenial business of predicting that these agreements are to be annulled at an early day, It cannot be ascertained that these predictions have any foundation more taugible than the hope of Free-Irade Democrats, that by constant misrepresenhe was distanced, that he would pay \$10 for the rad bit. Bunny, however, proved to be not only fleet of bit. Bunny, however, proved to be not only fleet of bit an artful dodger as well, and he escaped. Superstitions office seekers were heard to remark in superstitions office seekers were heard to remark in superstitions office seekers were heard to remark in the Administration to take the course they desire, the Administration to take the course they desire, the Administration to take the course they desire, tones of sadness to-night that:

"If that dog goned rabiat hadn't got away, some
"If that dog goned rabiat hadn't got away, some persimmons would have fallen today, sure," As statements and intimations in regard to this matter it was, the "persimmons" gathered were few in which have been paraded in certain newspapers as number, and with a single exception small and judce outgivings of the President or members of his Cabinet less. The exception was the Boston Postmastership, which tell to Jeremiah W. Coveney, in whose behalf absurd as they are untrue, and would not have been to live! What do you want to serve the Queen for at 25 cents a day when you could come to New York and Congressman O'Nell has been vigorously shaking the put forth by any official who had given careful attention to the subject. Moreover, they are of a tree ever since Postmister Hart offered his resignation to the subject. Moreover, they are of make 82, or more. This question was put to a sailor of the Blake by an ex Englishman, and the reply was: "Well, I do make just about a hole a day, as you say, but when I'm at home I can run ashare and get a good shave for two cents, while over here I have to pay fifteen, and then stand a change of her and the standard of her and the standar take the matter up now. There are so many applications on file for this office that it will be continued that it will be continued that it will be continued that it is the like the continued that it is the continued that although levied on sugar for domestic consumption, practically accomplishes the purpose of an export If this be the fact, it is strange that exporters

Cuban sugar to the United States or importers of Cuban sugar into the United States do not complain, and stranger still that the effect of the tax is not shown in a perceptible advance in the custom hey must have. The President must have been valuation of cane sugar entered at ports of the believed to find that there is one district where the United States. So far as can be learned, the State epublican incumbents cannot be arraigned. This
Mr. Outhwatte's district, in Obio. He called at
e White House to-day, and in conversation remarked

Treasury Department for February, 1893—the
the Treasury Department for February, 1893—the that the Federal officials at Columbus cannot be intest one issued—shows that the custom-house value ousted by bringing charges against them, for they ation of raw sugars entered was 3.9-100 cents a ation of raw sugars entered was 3.9-100 cents a pound, while in February, 1892, it was 3.13-100 cents a pound. It is true that a number of complaints have been received from American merchants and shippers engaged in the Cuben trade that the spanish customs officers in some cases have levied duties on goods which ought to be admitted free under the agreement, which has been furnished to the Cuban Congressman Eulos called with Colonel D. M. customs officers by the Spanish Government, and by which, of course, they must be governed, with the Enfor and Colonel Wisdom formerly ran a newspaper | toter 17, 1892, by John W. Foster, the secretary of State, and Eurique Dupuy de Lome, the Span Minister to the United States, shows that the two that man could write an oblinary notice that would almost bring lears to the eyes of the corpse."

Minister to the United States, shows that the two do not agree in all respects, and it is understood that a statement of differences is in course of preparation The man lives near the farmer who pastures Mr.

Statement of differences is in course of preparation with a view to the removal of existing errors and with a view to the removal of existing errors and obscurities. It is not surprising that such differences have been discovered, or that they have caused on the part of the Spanish Government or its cus-

on the part of the Spanish Government toms officials has been discovered.
Whatever attitude President Cleveland's Administration may heteatter assume toward the policy of recition may heteatter assume toward the policy of recition may heteatter assume toward the policy of recition may be be supposed to be well informed that any who are supposed to be well informed that any positive stand will be taken before Congress assembles. That Mr. Cleveland will have something to say on that subject in his first message is generally expected. rally expected.

J. DE WITT WARNER'S TARIFF NOTIONS. HE THINKS A NEW BILL CAN BE PASSED IN A MONTH OR SIX WEEKS.

Washington, May 4 (special).-Representative J. De Witt Warner seems to think that it is as easy a matter for Congress to frame and pass a general Tariff bill as it is for a committee of the New-York Reform Club to agree upon a crude, imperfect, impracticable and hopeless scheme of tailff revision. In conversation yesterday Mr. Warner said:

yesterday Mr. Warner said:

"The speedy passage of a Tariff bill depends on
the discipline and energetic action of the majority in Congress. I see no reason why a Tariff bill should not be put through in a mouth or six weeks after the organization of Congress. The people put the Democracy in power with a definite purpose, and that purpose should be carried out. If you hired a contractor to build a house within a specified time and he failed to keep his agreement, would you not look around to get somebody else to finish it? Of course reasonable time should be allowed for debate on a tariff measure, but all efforts at obstruction

should be promptly squelched."
In commenting on Mr. Warner's statement a distinguished Southern Democrat, who has been a memher of the House of Representatives long enough to have taken part in the discussion and consideration of the Tariff act o' 1883, the important tariff bills brought forward by Messrs. Morrison and Mills and the McKinley bill of 1890, said :

of course Mr. Warner is greatly mistaken. The task of revising the tariff is the most difficult, porplexing, complicated and tedious one that Congress can be called upon to perform, as he will realize after he has had some experience in that sort of legislation.

THE DAY'S LIST OF APPOINTMENTS. Washington, May 4.-The Pesident to-day made the

Washington, May 4.—The Pestant to day made the tollowing appointments:

Cotonel G. H. Mendell, Lieutenant Colonel William H. H. Benguard and Major William H. Huer, Corps of Engineers, to be commissioners under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to Create the California Debris Commission and Regulate Hydraulic Mining in the state of California."

Commander John J. Read, United States Navy, to be a capitalis.

The President also appointed a number of Postmasters in Southern States.

masters in Southern States.

The number of fourth-class postmasters appointed to-day was 108, of which ninety-live were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and death.

HE SAW TOO MUCH.

From The Boston Traveller. From The Boston Traveller.

Some one has said, "When you put your best food forward be careful not to step too far and lose your balance." Edward Beecher, once found that this maxim was true, much to his chagrin. It was during his college days that the includant happened. Edward had a faculty for escaping from lessons, and afterward getting off scot free. He absented himself from the natural philosophy class one day, and appeared the next fliorating looking as innocent as a lamb. The stern professor's sharp eye had detacted his absence, however, and he questioned Edward in regard to it.